TIMES-VIRGINIAN

In the Heart of Virginia's Dark Tobacco Belt
Appomattox, Virginia

ESTABLISHED 1892

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Robinson ..... *Editors and Publishers*

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THE NATIONAL GUARD

A resolution was recently adopted by the U. S. Conference of Governors opposing the unilateral Federal action reducing the strength of the National Guard, both Army and Air.

Looking back at the National Guard's participation in our wars, one wonders why the Guard is being curtailed today. In the recent Korean war, only the National Guard supplied complete divisions, and the National Guard had to do the lion's share in that war. In both World War II and World War I, the National Guard helped save the nation, and saved countless lives, by being trained and ready to back up the regular forces.

In recent years, the Pentagon boys—those who run the regular armed services—have coveted the added power and strength of increased forces, that is, the taking over of the National Guard. The argument has been advanced that the National Guard could not possibly be efficiently trained and properly modern, without being brought into the Reserve.

Just as is being done on the political front today, the effort is one of Federal authorities to gain control of what was formerly a State-Federal partnership. We believe the attempt of Washington authorities to take over complete control of the Guard would nullify the intent of Congress and the sound relationship between the states and the federal government, as allowed in the Constitution. Moreover, we believe that the National Guard can be just as efficient, and prepared, as Reserve units in the various communities throughout the country.

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A TIME TO FIGHT

Southerners in the U. S. Senate have been told by leaders of both political parties that Rule 22, which controls the shutting off of debate, is going to be changed.

Consider the simple merits of the case: The present Rule 22 allows debate to be shut off when sixty-four Senators out of the ninety-six Senators, in the U. S. Senate think debate should be ended. This is a reasonable and moderate cloture rule. There are only eighteen Southerners in the U. S. Senate who can be counted upon to fight until the last against unconstitutional legislation. And of these eighteen, some of them are not physically able to do much fighting any more.

Assuming, however, that the eighteen were standing together (and that is becoming a thing of the past) and were fighting to the last, then that would still leave seventy-eight U. S. Senators who want an end to the Southern bloc. A mere sixty-four of them, fourteen being either absent, disinterested, or with the Southerners, could shut off debate.

Certainly no easier method of ending the long-cherished tradition of freedom of speech in the Senate should be adopted.

There are politicians who think that if they amend Rule 22, a rule which has been damned all over the country by left-wingers, and in many left-wing periodicals, as a terrible rule, and as the "filibuster" rule, they will have won undying fame and support from the pressure groups.

In fact, the very minorities which are agitating so loudly for simple majority cloture, that is, whereby forty-nine of the ninety-six Senators could shut off debate, are the ones with the most to lose. Rule 22 is a protection for every minority.

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MILTON EISENHOWER AND NIXON

The contrast between the reception given Milton Eisenhower, President Eisenhower's brother, in South America and Vice-President Richard Nixon cannot be dismissed lightly. Five years ago, when the President's brother went to South America, the reception he received was heartening.

Today, obviously, there is widespread resentment in South American countries against the policies of the United States, on economic grounds, and because of other factors. The demonstrations were not against Nixon as an individual, but against the country he represented. This state of affairs is an unhappy one, for the Communists are making disturbing gains in many South American countries.

Senators from such states as Florida, who are in close touch with affairs in the Caribbean, have been warning the Administration for some years that trouble was brewing because of our relations with South American countries. We have continued to pay more attention to Africa, Asia and Europe than to our South American neighbors, in spite of these warnings.

And, while there is a limit to what we can do, no doubt it is true that we should pay a little more attention to the needs and fears of our neighbors o the south. We must pay a little more attention to their economic requirements, their pride and aspirations. The Eisenhower Administration has two and one-half years in which to correct the situation.

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RONALD COLEMAN

Though it has been days ago now, we cannot let the death of Ronald Coleman pass without a word. We liked the the way one newspaper reporter described him, as one who "set the standard for class on the screen."

Coleman, a native of Britain and a veteran of World War I, who saw action at the first battle of Ypres, had a debonair charm that always gave his film portrayel an element of interest above the average.

Of his roles, it is interesting to note that Coleman preferred that of Sidney Carton in "A Tale of Two Cities," and the unforgetable "Beau Geste." He made many movies and played opposite the great female stars from the days just after World War I to the days just after the Korean War—a span of some thirty-five years. And he was recently voted second best among all male actors of the century.

A good entertainer, with discretion, good taste, and the ability to maintain interest and suspense, is a rarity. Such an actor was Ronald Coleman.

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Luckily for the human race, adults who grow cynical are replaced by youngsters with enthusiasm, hope and faith.

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You never know how broke your friends are until you serve on a committee to collect funds for a worthwhile charitable cause.

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An expert is a man hired by your side.

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One thing, for sure, this country needs: another Will Rogers!

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If you haven't taken any exercise in the last few years, you might get in the next good marble game you se,and work up from there.

THE BIBLE SPEAKS

International Uniform Sunday School Lessons

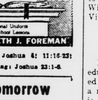
BY DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN

Bible Material: Joshua 6; 11:16-23; 24; 24:14-28
Devotional Reading: Joshua 23:1-6

Into Tomorrow

Lesson for June 8, 1958

EVERY other preacher or public speaker finds it necessary to remind his audience here in America that this nation was founded in the fear of God. The religious foundations of this nation are too well known to need comment. (An interesting detailed historical survey can be found in "Foundation of American Freedom," by A. Merwyn Davies; Abingdon Press.) This can be greatly exaggerated. There is an oftenquoted remark: "The pioneers of South America came over to find gold; the North American pioneers came to find God." But it is also true that great numbers of our own ancestors came over, by their own showing, to find their fortune. Still it is true that few nations have had religion inlaid with their history as our country has.



Dr. Foreman

"The Hand of the Lord Is Mighty"

There are some interesting parallels between the situation when Joshua was about to pass from the scene of his triumphs in Canaan, and the times in which we live. Three of them can be pointed up in phrases drawn from the Bible stories themselves. First is from Joshua 4:12: "The hand of the Lord is mighty." Neither Moses nor Joshua took personal credit for their achievements; they gave the glory to God. The rude monument of stones described in Joshua 4 was not a monument to Joshua, to Moses, nor to any of their captains; it was a commemoration of the mighty acts of God. Many books have been written on the theme of God in history According to the prophet Amos. God is in all nations' histories; yet not all nations see this. And the trouble with Israel was, and continued to be, that they supposed that because God had once done mighty acts on their behalf, he never would cease to do so. God had started them on their way; therefore they were a religious nation, therefore he would never let them come to disaster. How wrong they were!

"If You Turn Back . . ."

Joshua's farewell address, as an aged man, to the nation whose beloved and successful leader he had been, held up some big IF's. Continued success, eventual greatness, was by no means to be theirs without question. God is not a puppet-master. He does not decide the fate of a nation and then no matter what the nation does or is, carry them right through by almighty power to the destiny of their heart's desire. God had chosen Israel; but the question Joshua puts before the people is: Will you choose God? One religious chapter in a nation's early history does not guarantee that the nation will be religious forever after. One chapter of obedience and loyalty to God does not make it certain that there will be no chapters of neglect of God, of disobedience, of darkness and defeat. One chapter of success does not make impossible any chapters of failure.

"Choose, This Day . . ."

Maybe every reader has thought about this before, but it is still more than a striking thought, it is appalling: In one generation it would be possible to undo and destroy the Christian church. That is, the strategy of the various communist regimes. They do not now attack the church very often. What they do is to see that no children, no young people, if the Party can keep them from it, grow up knowing and loving the church. No generation can choose God for their children, even less for their children's children. Each generation must choose for God afresh. There is no riding to glory on our grandparents faith. So when we ask ourselves: Is America a Christian nation? We can answer. The hand of God was mighty in times gone by. We can look around and see church spires on every horizon. Almost every family in America, the newly come or the "Old Americans," has a legend or tradition of some ancestor or relative who was a praying saint, a pillar of the church. But that is never the point. Where are the praying saints today? When the present living pillars of the church die, are we bringing up our children to love the same God, serve the same Christ, to live by the same Spirit? If not, we are helping to de-Christianize America.

(Released on address copyrighted by the Division of Christian Education, National Council of Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. Released by Community Press Service.)

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING

An Editorial from The Virginia Journalof Education

(Note: We have been requested mal capacity in our Virginia public to reprint an article by Robert F. Williams, in the May issue of the Virginia Journal of Education.)

By Robert F. Williams

Something for Nothing

During the great debate on public education, the fact is often overlooked that education is almost as much a matter of individual conscience as is religion. Schools must draw a strong moral and spiritual sustenance from the community whose interest they serve before they will receive adequate economic support.

State aid and the rather considerable amount of Federal money we receive for public education in Virginia merely enables the local school division to perform a function which only it can perform. Such aid is only a crutch for the patient to go to work, not a substitute to do his work for him.

Educational standards may be proposed in Richmond. They will be disposed by the local community.

That citizens in certain school divisions in Virginia are satisfied when only one-third of their teachers have degrees, with buildings that would find a more appropriate setting in a slum area rather than in spoiling the center of a lovely rural community can in many instances be laid to the fact that the people in these divisions have relatively limited aspirations for their children.

Many citizens can spend their energies to better effect than in damning the schools or waiting for a sales tax to bail them out of their troubles. The plain truth is that until citizens in some sections of Virginia have a change of heart with respect to a willingness to support public education their schools will continu to be sub-standard.

There is also a lack of adequate parental support in the guidance of youngsters as well as a lack of financial support. With respect to taking challenging courses, discipline, and homework, the attitude of parents often presents a handicap rather than assistance to the educational process.

A bright boy or girl can fritter away his time by failing to take a math or science course. Such wastage can occur in the best equipped school system which has qualified teachers who are paid above average salaries. Instead of complementing the efforts of the school to develop and maintain high standards of behavior, parents often seem to conspire against adherence to school regulations.

Most everyone is agreed that college-bound youngsters should have at least five solid academic subjects each year and a minimum of twelve to twenty hours of homework. Yet it has been our experience as a superintendent of schools to have parents urge the dismissal of a teacher who required homework in excess of what the student thought was good for him.

Our whole society is dominated too greatly by a philosophy of "something for nothing." Nowadays this expectation is being rightly decried and bemoaned. Not long ago we heard a speaker denounce it lengthily and eloquently. He didn't define it, nor did he say who was practicing it. After he concluded, he received prolonged applause. Most every individual who heard him would deny that he, the listener, ever had any truck with the "something for nothing" idea. But in some degree we are all tainted with it.

To label it and deplore it is not enough. To believe that it is peculiar to certain individuals, one group, or to one institution alone is to be in error.

In examining it, we might start off by frankly acknowledging that the pleasure-pain principle seems pretty well ingrained in human nature. We tend to avoid that which is unpleasant and to seek that which is agreeable. "Easy does it" is mainly preferred to the "hard way." For many the world was never the same after discovering the mythology of Santa Claus. Perhaps too many adults still unconsciously, at least, believe in his existence. Love for the exacting, difficult task, the virtues of hard work and thrift are not inborn human characteristics.

We will not develop the school system these perilous times demand unless we give immediate consideration to the following:

1. The entire community will have to cooperate in making life less easy for many of our children. In a democracy each individual citizen is responsible for shaping the minds and character of its youth. Parents as well as teachers must inculcate the meaning of responsibility, of finishing what they start, of deriving satisfaction from hard work, and must emphasize the rewards that come from intellectual inquiry, reasoning, and thinking for themselves.

2. Let's re-evaluate education in terms of its critical importance in the national picture, then determine if we are supporting it accordingly.

Item: Virginia ranks 46 among the 48 states in per cent of income paid in State and local taxes.

Item: 72,094 pupils in the Fall of 1957 were enrolled in excess of normal capacity in our Virginia public schools.

Item: Although the second wealthiest state in the South, this is how we will stack up in 1958-59 in beginning salaries for teachers:

Louisiana $3400; Florida 3060; Georgia 3000; North Carolina 2799; West Virginia 2790; Arkansas 2700; Mississippi 2650; Kentucky 2610; Virginia 2550.

Item: We spend more for liquor and tobacco than we do for all primary, elementary, secondary, and higher education combined.

3. Let's study with the view of overhauling our curriculum. If courses are too easy, let's tighten them up and make them more vital. If they are unnecessary, let's throw them out.

4. Let's provide increasingly for the education of the talented.

Do you match the teacher with the teaching job? Make it possible for teachers to work effectively, with reasonable workloads, adequate facilities, opportunities for further training?

Are there provisions for guidance and identification programs for the talented in your school?

Is there willingness to provide special classes and facilities for bright students even if the class is small? Are libraries and laboratories equal to the student's intellectual curiosity and need to grow? If they are not, what are you doing to improve them?

How does your school use community resources in supplementing the academic program? Are parents aware of their child's talents? Is as much recognition given to scholastic as to athletic achievement?

We must face up to the hard fact that we cannot get something for nothing. This applies to the parent who wants better schools in a vague sort of way, who is vociferous in his condemnation of what is being done, but who is unwilling to put his hand with ours to the task of improving the situation.

The school board member who does not put the welfare of his county's or city's children above every other consideration, has been honored with the faith and confidence of his community for nothing. The school superintendent who does not bestir himself to improve the quality of the teachers employed and the instruction being offered is getting the taxpayer's "something for nothing." The teacher who does not with devotion and energy apply himself to helping each child grow and develop, intellectually, physically, morally and socially, is a victim of the "something for nothing" principle. The schools can't be better than the community wants them to be, and no better than which this wish is translated into action.

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...ergreen

...ergreen, June 3.- Rev. J. E. ... brought a fine message here ... night.

Mr. Grover Garrett, of Pamplin ... spent days last week in the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Glover.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Hamilton and ... and Donald, visited ... Otis Davis at Farmville P. M.

... Wemack, of Fort Bragg, ... Wemack, of Jacksonville, N. C., are spending a few days ... Mrs. J. L. Evans.

Mr. and Mrs. David Garrette, Mr. ... Paulette and daughter, Joyce, ... L. Stewart and son, Fred... Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Jenkins ...

... Ella Jennings has returned ... after visiting her son and ... Mrs. Jerry Jenkins, Virginia Beach.

... Warriner is some better ... recent illness.

... Jerald Cranks, of ... were dinner guests Sat... in the home of Mr. ... Staples and Mr. ... Staples.

... Ryland Staples and ... C. Paulette, and Mr. ... Emit Paulette motored ... Sunday after Sun... for a picnic lunch.

... Hilliary Parker, of ... visited Mr. and Mrs. ... Garrett and family Sunday.

... Thomas E. Harvey, ... spent the week-end ... R. F. Harvey and Mr. A. ... Grand.

Dinner guests Thursday evening in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Hamilton were Mrs. H. C. Staples, the Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Black and daughter, Miss Mary Rives, and Mrs. C. J. Paulette.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Morris and Mrs. J. A. Morris spent last weekend visiting relatives in Richmond.

Glad to hear that Mrs. Jesse Franklin is some better, after wearing a cast on her foot for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Garrett and Mrs. Melvin Grishaw and children visited Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Paulette and family Sunday P. M. at Phenix.

Vera

Vera, June 2.- "The grass withereth, the flowers fadeth, but the word of our God shall stand forever." Is. 40:8.

We are sorry to hear of the passing of Mrs. Alice Grow, and extend sympathy to the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Coleman visited in the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Harvey Monday night.

Mrs. T. J. Harvey, of Richmond visited her sister, Mrs. Maude Abbitt on Monday.

Miss Gail Webb visited in the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Harvey on Tuesday night.

Mrs. T. C. Harvey visited in the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Carson and Mrs. Willie Moses on Monday.

The commencement at the Vera school on Thursday night was attended by a large crowd. The exercises were fine and the well-trained graduates are really a credit to our Vera teachers. Everything passed off so nicely and was enjoyed by all present.

Mrs. T. C. Harvey and Mrs. Richard Carson visited in the home of Mrs. Mildred Warters on Tuesday.

We are surely glad that the Rev. and Mrs. J. P. Leitner are moving into their new home. We do welcome these fine people back in Appomattox.

Mrs. Lester B. Harvey visited in the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Harvey on Friday.

Miss Harriette Harvey visited in the home of Mrs. Willie Moses on Friday night.

Mr. Willie Woodson and Mr. Tom Ed Woodson visited in the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Harvey on Friday night.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Reuben Bryant, who has been sick for some time, is better.

MANY PARCEL POST ARTICLES ARE LOST

Americans lose an endless array of articles because of careless packaging or improper addressing of parcel post, despite emphasis by the Postal Service in recent years on the promotion of good mailing practices, Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield notes.

Reports from major post offices of the country show that an average large city—for example, Columbus, Ohio, or Washington, D. C.—must handle about a thousand lost articles each month that come loose from improperly packaged parcel post.

Many other items become lost because of gross inadequate or improper addressing and failure to give legible return addresses, or any return address at all.

The value of individual items lost may range from a few pennies to hundreds of dollars.

The Washington City Post Office, typical of many in large cities, reports articles found loose or lost through improper addressing include such items as men's watches, women's ear rings, medicines and vitamin pills, clothing, smoked meats, stationery—and, in fact, almost anything that can be sent through the mails.

Washington postal officials note, for example, that many lost items recently have been garden supplies, such as hoses, spades, seeds and so forth. Persons looking for garden bargains bought much of this material at a recent parcel post auction at the Washington office.

The Washington office is one of 15 such offices located at strategic regional points which dispose of unclaimed parcel post items for their areas.

These offices and the cash proceeds from their parcel post auctions in the 1957 fiscal year were as follows:

Atlanta	$21,969
Boston	13,165
Chicago	112,757
Cincinnati	29,167
Fort Worth	17,896
Honolulu (no sales)	
New Orleans	5,120
New York	63,345
Omaha	5,791
St. Louis	21,613
St. Paul	14,941
San Francisco (no sales; remodeling post office)	
San Juan	1,162
Seattle	28,844
Washington	14,923

In a small percentage of cases, postal employees are able to find a clue that permits them to make delivery of some "lost" items, particularly where the difficulty arises from illegible addresses on the outer cover of the parcel. For example, there may be a name and address in the parcel which will aid in making delivery.

However, where all attempts at making identification of the address or sender fail, the lost items are still held at the local post office for 60 days, during which they may be reclaimed.

For example, a pair of knitted socks from Aunt Minnie to a nephew in Washington, D. C., which she wrote him about, but which he never received, might be found at the Washington Post Office, if he makes inquiries there.

Post Offices which are not themselves dead parcel post branches forward their unclaimed parcel post items (after 60 days) to the post office which serves as the dead parcel post branch for that area.

Auctions at each of the 15 branches are timed according to the size of the accumulation of material they may have. Postmasters at these branches set the dates of auction. Most offices schedule them about twice a year, however.

REFRESHER COURSES

Refresher courses in business skills, taught by volunteer teachers, are helping bring mentally ill veterans on the road back to normal living.

Such courses are conducted by volunteers from the community for patients at most Veterans Administration mental hospitals, under supervision of staff therapists, the agency said.

VA cited its hospital at Roanoke, Va., as an example of the program. There, patients are re-learning typing, shorthand, mathematics, accounting, and statistics.

Dr. Joseph B. Bounds, manager of the hospital, said several of the patients in the courses formerly worked as secretaries, typists, or clerks.

After a few weeks in the classes, they begin to regain part of their lost skills, Dr. Bounds said, and more important, comprehend that they can re-learn and hope to resume useful work when they leave the hospital.

As patients gain confidence in the courses, they perform tasks in offices of the hospital, for the therapeutic value of the work, he said.

Dr. Bounds said although the courses have been organized at the Roanoke hospital only six months, one of the patients, a former legal secretary, has returned to her old job in her home state at a salary of $70 per week.

LOCAL MAN IN SERVICE

Gibraltar (FHTNC).- Marine Pfc. Leonard A. McCormick, son of Mrs. Lewis S. McCormick, of Route 4, Appomattox, Va., arrived in Gibraltar May 26, aboard the anti-submarine support aircraft carrier USS Wasp, en route to the Mediterranean Sea and duty with the U. S. Sixth Fleet. The Wasp left her home port, Quonset Point, R. I., May 12, after spending six weeks in the Caribbean undergoing refresher training. While with the Sixth Fleet, the carrier will take part in several training exercises and will visit a number of foreign ports, including Naples, Italy, and Athens, Greece.

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